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SOME ANCESTORS AND DESCENDANTS

of

AVERY LEONARD

Of Seneca County, Ohio

By Harry S. Blaine

TOLEDO, OHIO

Press of Gordon A. Blaine

1933

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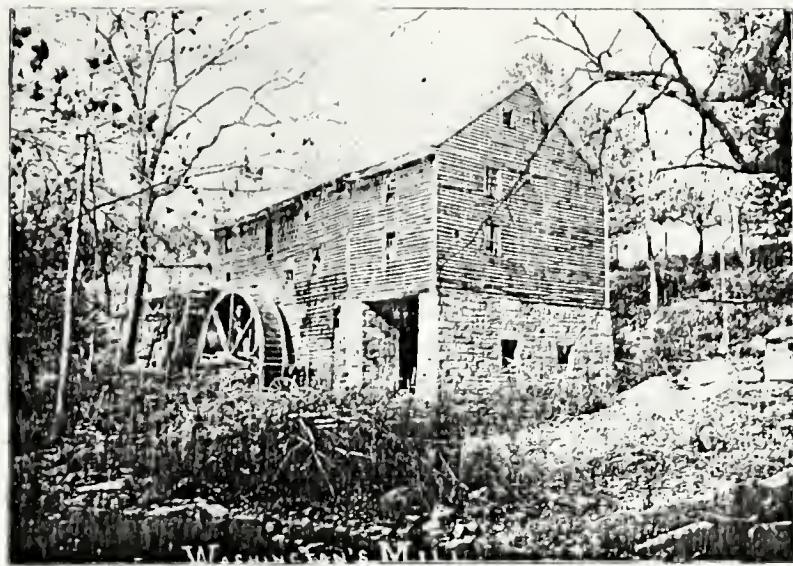
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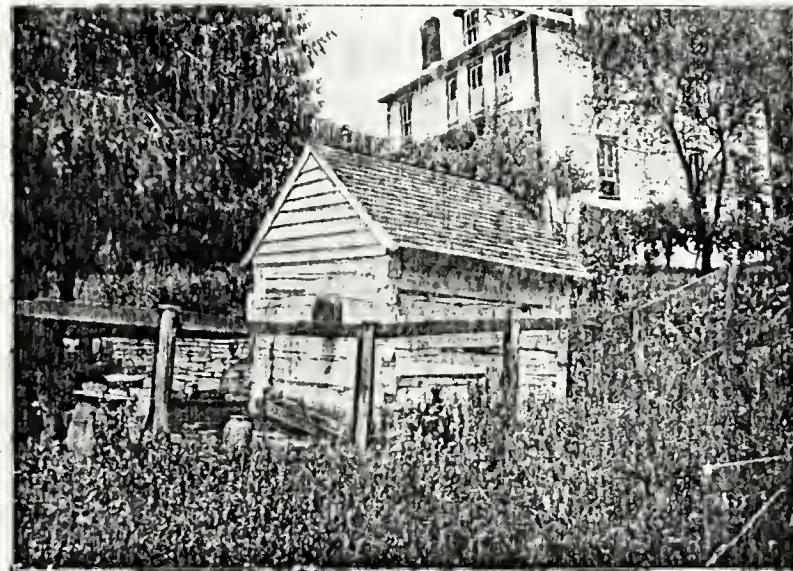
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AVERY LEONARD

Of Seneca County, Ohio



Washington's Mill near Perryopolis, Pa.
[See page 40]



Washington's Spring near Uniontown, Pa.

John C. Leonard
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FOREWORD

The following historical account of the Leonard Family was prepared in May, 1933, at the request of Mrs. J. C. Hartman, Historian of the Leonard Family Association, to be read at the annual reunion at Shelby, Ohio, on June 17, 1933. Being favorably received, many requests were made that the paper be reproduced in order that copies might be placed in the hands of members of the Association for future reference and the information of their descendants.

The data herein presented may be considered reliable, having been gleaned from published genealogies as well as court house records on file in various county-seats. Many books were consulted and a voluminous correspondence carried on in order to obtain authentic details concerning the origin and history of the family.

While the compiler was not born a Leonard, yet he has for many years been intimately associated with them, his father, Harry G. Blaine, having been reared in the home of William Finley Leonard near the town of Attica in Seneca County, Ohio. It was the writer's privilege when a small lad to know Avery Leonard, forefather of the Seneca County Leonards, then in his old age. The following pages are presented as a memorial to him and to his son, William Finley Leonard, in appreciation of their generous and kindly natures and the bounty extended to the writer's parent in time of need.

Much of the material used herein was furnished by Jennie Leonard Hutchinson, of Uniontown, Pa., a descendant of Caleb Leonard Jr., and due credit and appreciation therefor are here extended.

Toledo, Ohio

August, 1933.

Harry S. Blaine

SOME ANCESTORS AND DESCENDANTS.
of
AVFRY LEONARD
of Venice Township, Seneca County, Ohio

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Solomon Leonard, progenitor of Caleb and Avery Leonard, was born in Monmouthshire, England, and emigrated to Plymouth, Massachusetts, in 1620. He was descended from a long line of Leonards resident in England and Wales whose ancestral vocation was the production and working of iron. The family name is derived from the Latin word "Leo", meaning lion, which in combination with the Teutonic ending "ard" signifies that the bearer is lion hearted or brave. Prominent Leonards in England were the Lords Dacre whose ancestral seat in Sussex called Hurstmonceaux, now partly in ruins, is one of the most impressive of the early castles of England.

Solomon Leonard is generally regarded as an uncle of James and Henry Leonard, two brothers who left Pontypool, Wales, about 1652 and established the first iron works in America, at Taunton, Mass. Solomon was granted land in Plymouth Colony "for services" in 1636. He later removed to Duxbury, later known as Bridgewater. He was a member of the company of Capt. Miles Standish. John Alden was allied with the same company. Solomon had a son named Isaac who was one of 840 soldiers who took part in the Narragansett Fight in King Philip's War to whom grants of land were made by the State of Massachusetts sixty years afterwards when but two of the participants were still alive. In this case Isaac being dead, his share was given to his son, also named Isaac. A wonderful story is told of another of Solomon's sons named Samuel who as a boy of 14 was captured by a tribe of Indians and held captive for two years. They taught him the art of scalping and on one occasion when out on a marauding expedition and all were asleep except Samuel and two women captives, Samuel with the aid of the other two slew and scalped ten Indians and succeeded in making his way back to civilization. A monument on the site of this tragic occurrence was erected and dedicated in 1874.

From time immemorial in England and America the name of Leonard has been identified with the making of iron--to such an exte-

that it is almost an axiom that "where you find an iron works there you will find a Leonard". The first works in America was set up at Taunton, Mass., by James and Henry Leonard. This forge remained in the family for seven generations and was in continuous operation until 1804--truly a remarkable record. As time passed and the iron industry became established on a firm footing, bringing prosperity and prominence to the Leonards, they set up forges in other places which exerted a profound influence on the industrial life of the day and contributed powerfully to the successful consummation of the Revolutionary War, as munitions of war were produced in copious quantities in the various Leonard iron works. The anchor of "Old Ironsides" was cast in a Leonard foundry and the first bar of steel produced in America was manufactured by a Leonard at Faston, Pa. The plentiful supply of bog iron ore in Massachusetts was a powerful incentive for the exercise of the inherited vocation of the family.

Incidents in the lives of these early pioneers in their efforts to establish a new industry in the wilds are of the utmost interest. The first forge at Taunton, on the Great Road, descended from generation to generation, as stated, but with frequent repairs, and was in continuous operation until recent times. Near this early forge stood the house of King Philip, that Indian chieftain so tragically identified with the first organized military struggle in the new land of colonist against aboriginal inhabitant. Now, King Philip and the Leonards long lived on terms of the greatest friendship, frequently visiting and trading together. Philip was ardently fond of hunting and the Leonards were able and willing to keep his guns in repair. Thus they earned the chief's gratitude and when the Narragansett War broke out Philip issued positive orders that under no circumstances was a Leonard ever to be harmed.

A son of Isaac Leonard named Benjamin about 1715 married Anna Phillips and became the father of six children: Jemima, Lydia, Hannah, Benjamin, William and Caleb. Benjamin lived at Dighton, Mass., which was Dighton in 1712 and became Berkley in 1735. Hannah, the wife, died in 1730 and Benjamin having married again in 1734 to Mary Cudworth, emigrated to New Jersey in 1740. more noted member of the Leonard family, the same Henry who

with his brother James emigrated to Taunton in 1652, had previously removed to New Jersey, attracted no doubt by the plentiful supply of iron ore there. These two members of the family thus became the progenitors of a long line of Leonards resident in New Jersey giving many prominent members to pulpit and bench and bar.

Benjamin Leonard, the father of Caleb, settled near Mendham, Morris County. He is on record as a landowner in Berminster Township in 17²⁵ and as a taxpayer in 1760. The Morristown Presbyterian Church was but 15 miles distant from the Leonard home. Their records having been preserved in full, form a most valuable source of information relating to the early inhabitants. The old graveyard adjacent to the church contains the remains of many early Leonards and families allied by marriage with them. The ancient name of Mendham was Roxiticus.

The oldest child of Benjamin and Hannah Leonard was named Jemima. This daughter having married in Taunton Henry Axtell, a blacksmith, emigrated to New Jersey with her father. Jemima Leonard Axtell is described as a very beautiful and witty woman. On their arrival at Elizabethtown, then the port of entry, they stopped at an inn where the innkeeper's son was much smitten with the evident charms of Jemima--so much so that he asked her if he might wait upon her that evening. She replied that "she would see what her husband thought about it when he arrived." Jemima's eldest son, also named Henry, later became Major Henry Axtell of the Revolution. He died in 1818 and lies buried in Mendham churchyard. The Leonards and Axtells settled in Morris County in the township of Mendham, about 2 miles southeast of the village of that name. Jemima Leonard Axtell lived to a great age and spent her last days with relatives near the town.

Benjamin Leonard's son, Benjamin Jr., lived and died at Mendham and he and his wife are buried in the same graveyard with Major Axtell. The youngest son of Benjamin Senior and Hannah Leonard was named Caleb. He was born Sept. 22, 1726. The next youngest son was William, two years Caleb's senior. Caleb married Jemima Minthorn, a daughter of Mendham, in 1748. She died about 1768 leaving Caleb five sons and four daughters. The sons were: Caleb Junior, Isaac, Silas, Abner and William. The daughters: Rhoda, Jemima, Sarah and Hannah. Only one generation of Leonard of the Solomon stock was born in New Jersey, as in 1769 Caleb

with his brother William, together with members of the Axtell and Rush families, allied by marriage, emigrated to the western frontier. In this they followed the general trend of migration after the close of the French and Indian War, which opened to settlement the lands of western Pennsylvania.

Their route led no doubt via Philadelphia and Lancaster to Fort Cumberland, thence forward following the line of the Old Braddock Trail to Beasontown, now Uniontown, forward past Redstone Old Fort, now Brownsville, to Washington County. They probably crossed the blue Monongahela at Redstone Old Fort--a most historic point. Here it was that Col. Burd, setting out from Carlisle in 1759 established a stockade. Here grew up the town of Brownsville which in after years became the point of embarkation of countless expeditions setting forth on the Monongahela and the Ohio to the newly-opened western country. And so the Leonards came to their new home on the waters of Pigeon Creek.

The beautiful and fertile country west of the Monongahela remained a closed land until after the capture of Fort Duquesne by the English in the old French and Indian War and the end of the war in 1763. The disastrous defeat of Gen. Braddock in 1755 by a few hundreds of French and their Indian allies gave control of the coveted territory to the French for a period of years. The site of Braddock's defeat is about 7 miles south of Pittsburgh, then the French Fort Duquesne, later known as Fort Pitt. An earlier incident in the same struggle was the action at Fort Necessity, a few miles east of Uniontown, where the young Col. Washington battled with a superior force of French and Indians. The scenes of these stirring and historic events lay but a few miles from Somerset Township, the site of the new Leonard home.

Washington County early became filled with an active army of emigrants attracted by the fertile soil and rich timber lands which could be bought from the Government at a reasonable price. Indeed, some settlers wholly dispensed with the formality of warranting lands and maintained possession of their holdings by so-called squatters' rights or "tomahawk" claims. Washington soon became one of the wealthiest and most influential counties of the Commonwealth and much of the travel to the new Ohio country passed through its confines. In 1794 the county was agitated by

the "Whiskey Rebellion", the first serious threat against the sovereignty of the newly-formed nation. It is pleasing to note that this insurrection was suppressed without bloodshed, mainly through the influence and prestige of General Washington, then President.

It was thus to this country that the Leonards turned their way and chose for their future home. The beautiful and fertile Pigeon Creek district lies some 10 miles from the Monongahela River with its crossing at Brownsville, a place that many years afterwards was to give the nation one of its honored names--that of James G. Blaine. About 25 miles northeast lay the scene of the Braddock massacre. Due east some 37 miles lay Fort Necessity, where the young Washington fought his first military action. William Leonard settled on Ten Mile Creek in what is now Greene County, but then a part of Washington County. He was the father of numerous sons among whom were Lot, Amos and Ziba. Of these we shall presently have more to say.

One can visualize the first hard labor of the pioneer entering the site of a new home in the midst of the forest. Land must be cleared for the planting of a first crop and the erection of a cabin. Fences must be built and shelters for the stock. The Leonards must have led the life of the average pioneer in this respect but their industry was more than average, for they farmed their lands well and prospered. The many children of the sons and daughters of Caleb formed a veritable community on the banks of the Pigeon; their lands lay all together in one tract known as "Spicewood Thicket". The farm of Caleb Junior, with whom it appears that the father made his home, was situated in Somerset Township about 2 miles from the village of Bentleysville and about 6 from Beallsville, on the National Road. The house stands on what is now the Ellsworth Coal Company's property and a coal mine is now operated where once the virgin acres were broken by the wooden ploughshare. Little did the hardy pioneers suspect that many years afterwards the hidden wealth of the land would be revealed and go forth to the forge and factory of a later day to play their part in an astonishing industrial age. Near the present coal shaft one notes a group of buildings and in the midst of them an old two-story log house. This is the original Leonard homestead. If this old house could speak what

tales it would tell! Not far from the house is an ancient family graveyard in which repose the remains of several early Leonards. And thus they came, father and sons, and lived and prospered in Washington County, the even tenor of their lives broken only by the onset of the Revolution. That historic and vital struggle that was destined to change the ideas of a world enrolled its full share of Washington County's sons, among whom were four sons of Caleb Leonard, viz., Caleb Jr., Isaac, Silas and Abner. They were enrolled in Capt. Craven's company of militia. Silas became a major during the war and Isaac a lieutenant. Caleb Senior is thought to have been a frontier ranger or home-guard, as the older citizens, those above the military age of 45, were called. Finally the surrender of Yorktown signalized the peace that was to come and after the long war was over the young nation entered upon an era of progress that was to astound the world. But all unsuspected by Caleb Leonard and his worthy sons on Pigeon Creek a cloud was forming on their horizon that would threaten immeasurably the fruits of their toil.

One Thomas Stokely, a prominent man and an office-holder, later a member of Congress, was in 1796 Recorder of Deeds for Washington County. When Isaac Leonard brought in his bills of sale for his land for record, Stokely noted in them certain defects in that a power of attorney from Thomas and John Shepherd, the original patentees of the land, to their brother David had not been properly acknowledged; that another power of attorney had been lost., etc. Owing to these flaws Stokely advised the Leonards to put off the recording until after the defects of title had been remedied, which action he promised to take for them. However, much to his dishonor be it said, Stokely basely made use of his official knowledge in an effort to gain possession of the property, in this wise: after delaying the recording he craftily secured all details of survey from the original surveyor, John Hoge, and with this data in his possession started out on a journey to Shepherdstown; some distance east where the former owners then resided, with the ostensible purpose of making good the defects of title in the interest of the Leonards. After securing a conveyance from the Shepherds, which he induced them to sign by the present of a silk dress to the wife of one and a pair of cheap ear-drops to the spouse of the other, Stokely hurried

ried to the land office at Philadelphia and took out a patent in his own name. Sometime previously the Leonards had grown to suspect Stokely's designs and on their part had engaged Thomas Wallace to protect their interests. Wallace hurried to Philadelphia in quest of a patent, but Stokely had forestalled him. The Leonards thereupon brought a court action against Stokely for malfeasance in office and petitioned the Court for the appointment of a commission to take testimony of witnesses as to their priority of right. This was done and all testimony is on file and forms a damning indictment against the machinations of Thomas Stokely for all time. His actions were the more reprehensible in that he had frequently been a visitor at the Leonard home and had been treated with uniform hospitality and kindness. He sought to justify his course by contending it was in the interest of an orphan of the Shepherds. It is gratifying to know that the case was decided in favor of the Leonards and they were confirmed in their possession of the land. It is an interesting fact that Stokely came to bear the appellation of "Land Grabber" and it is stated on reliable authority that he was engaged in no less than twenty actions involving disputes over land.

Now, William, brother of Caleb, as stated, settled to the south in what is now Greene County. His son Lot was a rather eccentric individual, something of a poet and preacher, and is said to have had a religion of his own. He wrote his own hymns. Many of Lot's descendants are living in Greene County today. He died in 1847 at the advanced age of 100, lacking just one month. His will is on file and one passage from it will serve to illustrate his peculiar character: "I also direct that my beloved wife shall pay to my several children as follows: Twenty-five cents to each and every one of them namely, Lot, Isaac, George, Nancy, Leah, Sarah and Malinda." A brother of Lot, Amos Leonard, was a pioneer resident of Knox County, Ohio. He was a preacher--a rather rough and ready one of that day. An anecdote told of him by Eben Butler, an old settler of Knox County, describes Amos as starting his sermons somewhat as follows: "Now, you had better pay the preacher a coonskin or so." Butler said of Amos: "With him it was poor preach and poor pay." It appears on one occasion having been annoyed during a sermon by Butler and a companion, Amos later was passing along a country road when he encountered

the two boys hunting some cattle that had strayed, and on coming up to the animals being driven along Amos took off his hat and shook it at them, scaring them so that they were again dispersed. This was his revenge on the boys. Amos' father William, brother of Caleb, made his home with his son in Knox County and died there in 1808, his will being the first one probated in the county.

But to return to Washington County. Gen. George Washington owned a valuable tract of land lying on Chartiers Creek, some 20 miles from the Leonard homestead. This land had been settled upon by a company of squatters known as "Seceders" on account of their religious opinions. These interlopers refused to vacate when called on to do so and in 1784 the General found it necessary to make a personal visit to the disputed territory. Negotiations were entered into for the lease or sale of the property but the seceders refused to meet Washington's terms and resolved to stand suit before they would give up their homes. An action for ejectment was thereupon brought and when the case came to trial it was decided in Washington's favor. There were many land disputes in that day because of the uncertainty in many cases of priority of title.

SARAH HALE LFONARD

The first U. S. Census, taken in 1790, lists a William Hale as resident in Washington County, Pa. It is practically certain that he was a brother of Sarah Hale, daughter of Gideon and Sarah Watts Hale, of Middletown, Conn. Sarah was born Feb. 17, 1755. Ebenezer, the father of Gideon Hale, was a son of Samuel Hale, who was born in Wales in 1610 and died at Glastonbury, Conn., in 1695. He was a soldier in the Pequot War. Gideon, the father of William and Sarah, served in the old French and Indian War and was at the storming of Quebec under Gen. Wolfe in 1759 when that gallant officer and the brave Montcalm fell. Many prominent Hale of our day trace their ancestry from Samuel, who emigrated from Wales to America during the early part of the 17th century. Among these may be mentioned Nathan Hale, the martyr spy of the Revolution, and Edward Everett Hale, the noted divine of recent years.

After the Revolution it appears that William Hale left the ancestral home in Connecticut and emigrated to western Pennsyl-

vania. It is possible that his sister Sarah accompanied him. In any event, she was in Washington County about 1790 and there met and married Caleb Leonard of Somerset Township. This must have been about 1792, for by 1798 three children had been born, the youngest of whom was named Avery. The two older ones were Lois and Eleanor. It will be noted that Sarah Hale was the second wife of Caleb Leonard, the first wife, Jemima Minthorn, having died in New Jersey about 1762. Caleb at the time of the birth of his son Avery was 72 years of age and the mother 43.

One can visualize the old man, with grown sons and daughters and grandchildren in plenteous number, again looking on his own minor children--a second family come to cheer his later life. He was not destined to see them grow to maturity on account of the weight of years.

In 1807 mindful of the ultimate end of all earthly existence, although in a vigorous old age, Caleb, the father, was minded to make his will. The instrument was therefore drawn up, witnessed by Abner Leonard, his son, and Joseph Burt, a neighbor. The executors were named as Zenas Leonard, his grandson, and William Burt, another neighbor. The will follows:

WILL OF CALFB LEONARD

"In the name of God Amen, I, Caleb Leonard, of the County of Washington, in the State of Pennsylvania, farmer, being in health of body, and of sound mind, memory and understanding (blessed be God for the same) but considering the uncertainty of this transitory life, do make and publish this my last will and testament in manner and form following, to wit:--

Principally and first of all, I command my immortal soul into the hands of God who gave it, and my body to the earth to be buried in a decent Christian-like manner at the discretion of my Executors hereinafter named; and as to such world-me in this life, I give and dispose of the same in the following manner, to wit. First, it is my funeral expences to be paid and satisfied as soon as conveniently can be after my decease; Item, I one Bed and one Cow together with such of my household furniture and kitchen utensils as she may choose to keep for herself; Item, I give and bequeath unto my said wife the use and occupation of my plantation, until my son Avery shall attain his age of twenty-one years (she maintaining and educating my minor children thereout) and from and after his arrival at such age then I give and devise said plantation unto my said son Avery his heirs and assigns forever; Item, it is my will and I do order

that my son Avery pay unto my two daughters Lois and Eleanor forty dollars to each of them, in one year after he comes into possession of my said plantation; Item, It is my will that my dear wife Sarah Leonard have one-third of the profits arising from my said plantation during her natural life.

And lastly I nominate, constitute and appoint my dear friends Zenas Leonard and William Burt, to be the executors of this my last will, hereby revoking all other wills, legacies and bequests by me heretofore made, and declaring this, and no other, to be my last will and testament.

Signed, sealed, published, pronounced and declared, by the said testator as his last will and testament in the presence of us, who in his presence and at his request, have subscribed as witnesses the eighteenth day of October, A.D. 1807.

JOSEPH BURT

ABNER LEONARD

his
CALEB LEONARD
X
mark

In March, 1814, Caleb Leonard, the father, was stricken by the hand of Time and on the 18th passed to his reward. According to the terms of his will his debts were to be paid and in the settlement of his estate the executors made list of all his worldly possessions, holding a sale or "vendue" on the 31st of May. Many household articles and tools belonging to the father were purchased by his elder sons and neighbors gathered together to witness the sale and perchance to buy some needed article. The youthful Avery was minded to purchase his father's old dinner horn and fire tongs, as well as a bound book whose title we can only surmise. It was one of thirteen offered for sale, the lot valued at \$8.75. And so the old man was laid to rest in the family lot hard by the residence. Thus passed the sturdy pioneer who had survived so many decades of the history-making events of those early times. He had seen his country grow from a colony to a nation independent. He had seen it grow in wealth and importance. He had witnessed the swelling tide of emigration, ever moving westward. And in a later year his young son Avery was to join that tide and seek a new home in the fertile Ohio country to the west.

The son Avery in his minority asked that his relative, Zenas Leonard, be appointed his guardian. And it was so ordered.

ed. For a time mother and son carried on the work of the paternal farm. The sisters in all probability married and settled down in homes of their own prior to the death of the father. By the terms of the will Avery was to come into possession of the plantation when he was 21. And so it came to pass. And in the following year, 1820, another event happened that was of great moment to his after life, for in that year he took to wife Nancy Smith, daughter of Samuel Smith, a prominent Washington County farmer. For a time the young couple remained on the old farm, but in 1821 the spirit and the urge of the pioneer led them to forsake the parental acres and set their faces to the west. The old farm was therefore sold, and carried with the active tide of migration, Avery and his wife Nancy took the route of the Old National Road and journeyed through "Little Washington" to Wheeling, thence onward to Harrison County, Ohio, where they made halt near the town of Deersville. Here among his neighbors, the Moores, the Carsons and the Walkers Avery worked at his trade of blacksmith and here it was that five of his sons were born: Samuel, William Finley, Verden W., Hiram and Levi. The Leonard family does not appear to have been the owner of a farm in Harrison County; however, a deed on file in Cadiz, the county-seat, states that in 1830 Avery Leonard and Nancy, his wife, conveyed to John Scott for the sum of \$4.00 a lot in the town of Brownsville, 2 miles northwest of Deersville.

In the year 1834, mindful of the future needs of his growing family of sons when the time should come when they must have homes of their own, Avery left the hills of Harrison County and turned his footsteps toward the newly-opened Indian territory to the northwest, where the land was virgin and level and could be purchased direct from the Government at a low price. He is on record as one of the first patentees of land in Venice Township in Seneca County, his warrant bearing date of Sept. 28, 1837. Soon after their arrival in their new home father and sons began the arduous labor of clearing the land of its growth of timber for the planting of a first crop and the building of a log house. A near neighbor to the west was Maurice Moore, a native of New Jersey who had emigrated to Harrison County at about the same time as the Leonards and came on to Seneca with them. In after years a daughter of this house was to unite with the Leonards,

for in 1849 Margaret Jane Moore became the bride of William Finley Leonard, second son of Avery. Other near neighbors were the Carsons and the Kamps. The aged mother, Sarah Hale Leonard, had accompanied her only son to the wilds of Seneca County and here in 1839, at the age of 84, she laid aside the cares of a long and eventful life and was buried in Swamp Cemetery, one of the first places of sepulture in the township. Here also rest the remains of a Revolutionary soldier, Robert Carson, progenitor of many generations of worthy folk of that name resident in and around Venice Township.

The old Leonard farm was carved out of the primeval forest that in 1834 covered most of the county of Seneca. The land was bought from the Government on warrant signed by President Andrew Jackson. But Time moves ever onward and in the passage thereof the works of man are made manifest; and the great labors of the pioneers eventually brought their reward. The Leonard place under the able hands of Avery and his sturdy sons soon became one of the finest in the township. But those sons came to maturity and in time sought to build their own homes, and in the natural course of events, each in his turn, left the parental roof-tree. All except Samuel, who remained on the old farm and took up the labors laid aside by the father, who growing old relinquished active labor and left the cultivation and the care, the sowing and reaping to the son, as many a father had done before him. Avery resided for a time on the Tiffin road near his son William Finley but after the death of his wife, Nancy, in 1873 he made his home with that son, whose tender care he experienced until through a peaceful old age he came to the universal end of all mankind and laid down the cares of life on February 3, 1888. His mortal remains were borne to Swamp Cemetery and laid beside the faithful wife who had preceded him by 15 years.

Of the sons of Avery Leonard, Samuel Hootman, the eldest, was married in 1854 to Mary Mansfield Bailey, of English descent, whose father had been identified with the Great East India Tea Company, of London. Samuel was long known as one of the most progressive farmers of Seneca County. He took pride in the appearance of his buildings and fences and ever built for perman-

nence. He and his wife Mary were blessed with four sons and four daughters: Avery, Benjamin, Walter, Samuel Ellsworth, Nancy Josephine, Mary Ida, Minnie Estella and Della Myrtle. All grew to maturity except Walter, whose young life was cut short through a distressing accident in 1882, when he was struck by a falling hayfork. The father passed from the scene in 1888 in the noonday of life, having been seized with a fatal sickness. Thus passed a most energetic soul, a true representative of the best spirit of the Leonards.

William Finley Leonard, the second son, came to Seneca County with his parents when the country was a wilderness of forest and prairie. Many a time as a boy he heard the howl of the wolf around the log house in the night time. He and his wife Margaret were not to be given children of their own, but out of the great love and generosity of their natures they gave homes to two children orphaned by the Civil War, Louisa E. Vogel and Harry G. Blaine, who grew to maturity under their tender and fostering care. On December 26, 1902, William Finley was witnessing the felling of some timber on his farm when the bole of a tree swerved unexpectedly in falling and struck him, bearing him to the ground and snuffing out his life. Thus passed one of Nature's noblemen, a kind, hospitable gentleman, of whom it was universally said that "his word was as good as his bond". He was laid to rest in Bethel Cemetery, just across the road from the church where for so many years he and his wife so faithfully worshipped. His old home was the scene of many a joyful gathering of friends and relatives on festive occasions and his memory is revered by those who were the recipients of his bounty and hospitality.

It is a noteworthy fact that two sons of Avery Leonard were killed by falling timber--Verden W. and William Finley.

Levi Leonard became a farmer of Huron County, Ohio, also engaged to some extent in preaching. He was married in 1864 to Esther French and to this union were born two children, L.C.D. and Nellie. Levi died in 1892 and lies buried in Swamp Cemetery.

Avery Hale Leonard became a noted minister of the gospel, residing at Greenwich, Ohio. He was married three times: first, to Jane Tilton; second, to Sarah Tilton, her sister; third,

Sophia Parker. His five children were named as follows: William Tilton, Jane Ora, Elva Ellen, Mary Bertha and Ora F., the last named dying in infancy. Avery Hale died in 1901 and is buried in Ripley Cemetery adjacent to Ripley Congregational Church where for 21 years he so faithfully served his flock. His eloquence and pleasing personality will long be remembered by all.

Jonathan Leonard, youngest son of Avery and Nancy Smith Leonard, was born Oct. 20, 1828, in Venice Township. In early life he was a teacher; later became the inventor of an ingenious knitting machine and a vendor of medicines. He married Eliza Sheely and was the father of five sons: Burritt, Oscar, Flimer, Bella and Albert, also one daughter. Jonathan died in 1918 and is buried in Swamp Cemetery,

The two daughters of Avery and Nancy Leonard both died young: Sarah Ann at the age of 17 and Angeline, an infant, at the age of 4 months.

We have now brought our Leonard story down to the 7th generation from Solomon of Duxbury. A few words relative to the older sons of Caleb Sr. and his first wife, Jemima Minthorn, of Kendham, half-brothers of Avery, may not here be amiss. Of these sons Caleb Jr., the eldest, became a well-known farmer of Somerset Twp. in Washington County and resided there adjacent to his father. Many worthy descendants still remain in western Pennsylvania. Caleb Jr. married Sarah Burt. He and his younger brother William married sisters and the two brothers lie buried in the cemetery at Beallsville, Pa. Interesting anecdotes are told of William Leonard by his granddaughter, Harriet Leonard Fishburn, who is still living in New Jersey at the age of 90. She says of him: "My grandfather was an amiable, mild-tempered Christian gentleman, beloved by all who knew him. He was an elder in the Presbyterian Church for over forty years. He was a dignified, dressy man; he wore knee breeches, beautiful stockings and garters with silver buckles. One time I sat on his knee and he told me the following story: "Once when I was a young man I shot a deer (a buck) and my mother, Jemima Leonard, had the hide tanned and made me a pair of buckskin breeches. Years afterwards when my daughters would sit on my lap as little children, they would point to the bullet

hole in the leg and say: "That's where father killed the deer." My father sitting near said: "Father, do you remember the day we were hunting in the Flat Woods when game was so plentiful and you shot a wild turkey off a high tree?" "Yes, I do", said he, "and that turkey was so large and fat that it burst open when it hit the ground." My father, Benjamin, was at his father's bedside when the old man died and Grandfather dying said: "Benjamin, Goodbye. I am about to cross cold Jordan, but I am not afraid."

Isaac Leonard, second son of Caleb, was a justice of the peace in Washington County and was known as Squire Leonard. He lived neighbor to his father and brothers in Somerset Township and served as lieutenant of militia during and after the Revolution. He is believed to have emigrated to Ohio about 1826, as an Isaac Leonard is mentioned as one of the pioneers of Delaware County and the owner of the land on which grew up the town of Leonardsburg.

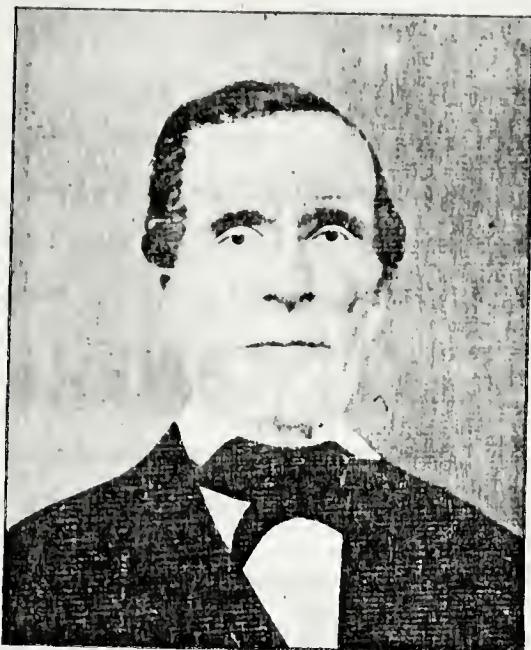
Silas, third son of Caleb, was born in 1755 and died in Columbiana County, Ohio, in 1851, having attained the age of 96. He was a major of militia in Washington County, Pa., after the Revolution and lies buried in the cemetery at East Palestine, Ohio.

Abner, fourth son of Caleb, lived in Washington County near his father and brothers. He went to Delaware Co., Ohio, 1825.

The line of descent of the family from the original immigrant, Solomon Leonard, to the sons of Avery is as follows:

- (1) Solomon, b. Monmouthshire, Eng., 1610. Came to Plymouth, Mass.; 1630.
- (2) Isaac, his son, born 1650.
- (4) Benjamin, born 1692 at Taunton, Mass. Went to N.J. 1740.
- (4) Caleb, his son, born in Mass. 1726; went to Pa. 1769.
- (5) Avery, son of Caleb by 2nd wife Sarah Hale, born 1798.
- (6) Samuel, eldest son of Avery and Nancy Leonard, b. 1821.
William Finley, born 1825.
Hiram, born 1830.
Levi, born 1832.
Avery Hale, born 1836.
Jonathan, born 1841.

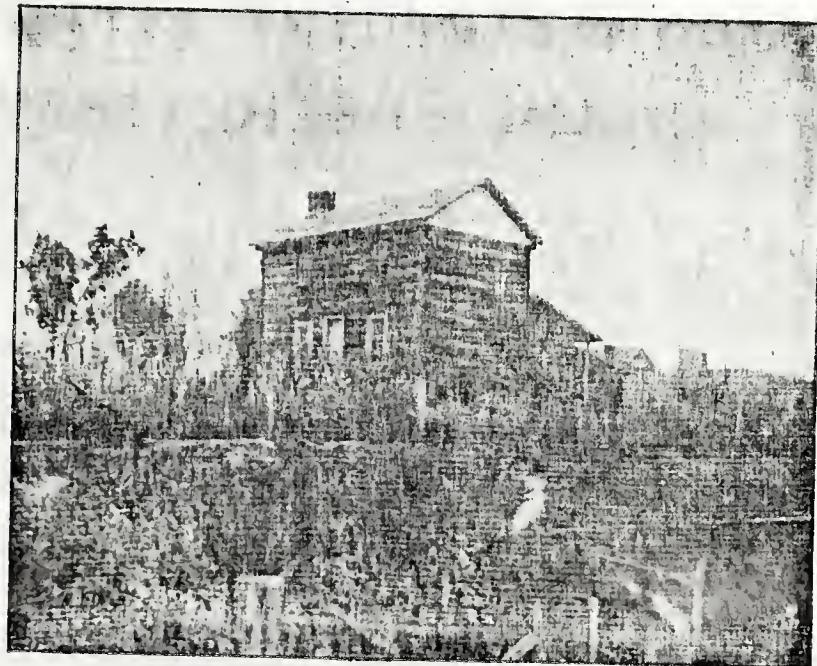
... the children of Samuel, Levi, Avery Hale and Jonathan being in the 7th generation from the emigrant, Solomon.



AVERY LEONARD



NANCY SMITH LEONARD



OLD CALEB LEONARD HOMESTEAD
WASHINGTON COUNTY, PA.

GENEALOGY OF THE LEONARDS OF AMERICA
from Solomon of Duxbury

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The earliest Leonard in America of which we have any definite record is SOLOMON LEONARD, who is on record as a landowner in Duxbury, (now Bridgewater) Massachusetts as early as 1629 and was evidently of that illustrious Plymouth Colony. Tradition says he came over with the Earl of Warwick. This statement, however, is unverified except that it is known that the Earl of Warwick did come to Plymouth Colony in 1627. Solomon Leonard was born about 1610 and married Mary ---- about 1640.

- (1) SOLOMON LEONARD and Mary, his wife: - children were:
 - (2) Samuel, born 1642, mar. 1st Abigail Wood; 2nd Deborah ---
 - John, born 1645, mar. Sarah Chandler.
 - Jacot, born 1647, mar. Phebe Chandler.
 - Isaac, born 1650, mar. Deliverance ----.
 - Solomon, born after 1650, mar. Mary ----.
 - Mary, born after 1650, mar. John Pollard 12/24/1673.
- (2) ISAAC and Deliverance children were:
 - (3) Isaac, born ---- mar. ---- died ----
 - Hannah, born 3/15/1680; mar. David Newton 4/22/1752.
 - Deliverance born ----; mar. Samuel Washburn.
 - Joseph, born ----; mar. ----; died ----.
 - Benjamin, born ----; mar. (1) Hannah Phillips; (2) Mary Cudworth.
- (3) BENJAMIN and Hannah Phillips children were:
 - (4) Jemima, born 5/8/1717; mar. Henry Axtell.
 - Lydia, born 9/17/1718; mar. ----.
 - Hannah, born 9/26/1720; mar. ----.
 - Benjamin, born 9/6/1722; mar. Martha Haines; died 1785.
 - William, born 12/17/1724; mar. ----; died 1793.
 - Caleb, born 9/23/1726; mar. Jemima Minthorn 1/27/1748;
 - (2) Sarah Hale about 1792.
- (4) CALFE and Jemima Minthorn children were:
 - (5) Caleb Jr., born 1750; mar. Sarah Burt; died 7/17/1845.
 - Isaac, born 1753; mar. Jemima Parkhurst 1773.
 - Silas, born 1755; mar. Sarah ----; died 1851.
 - Abner, born abt. 1757; mar. Elizabeth ----.
 - William, born 1760; mar. Jemima Burt.
 - Rhoda
 - Jemima
 - Sarah
 - Hannah
- (4) CALFE SR. and Sarah Hale children were:
 - (5) Eleanor, born abt. 1794.
 - Lois, born abt. 1796.
 - Avery, born 9/1/1798; mar. Nancy Smith 8/2/1820; died 2/3/1888
- (5) CALFB JR. and Sarah Burt children were:
 - (6) Rhoda, born 11/18/1774; mar. Edmund Thomas.
 - Daniel, born 11/22/1776; mar. Lucretia Jennings.
 - Joseph, born 7/10/1779; mar. Rachel Logan (went to Ohio)
 - Zenas, born 5/28/1782; mar. Nancy Leonard (went to Ohio)
 - Mary, born 8/16/1787; mar. Arthur Odbert.
 - Phebe, born 7/3/1792; mar. Samuel Ferguson.
 - Sarah, born 8/26/1794; mar. Thomas Beall (went to Ohio)

LEONARD GENALOGY, 2.

- {6} DANIEL and Lucretia (Jennings) Leonard children were:
{7} Sarah, born ---; mar. Cyrus Harmon.
Rhoda, born ----; mar. William Ferguson.
Nancy, born ----; mar. George Hippie. (went to Ohio)
William, born 4/17/1803; mar. Mary Van Crt (1); ---- (2);
Luzanna, born ----; mar. David Mitchell. died 2/8/1873.

{7} WILLIAM and Mary Van Ort children were:
(8) Edmund, born 6/8/1825; mar. Sarah Hatfield 3/1/1849;
Isaac, born 6/28/1827; mar. Amanda Cose 1852; died 12/30/1911
Daniel, born 4/23/1820; mar. Jane Heath 1855.
Lydia, born 7/22/1828; mar. Charles Shaffer.
William, born 1/2/1826; mar. Margaret Keasling; died 1/-/1928.
Joseph, born 12/2/1827.
Mary Jane, born 5/13/1840; mar. John Strine.
James Herron, born 8/19/1842; mar. Martha Wilson 1865.
Thomas, born 12/12/1844; mar. Mollie Thornburg 1873; d. 1928.

{8} EDMUND and Sarah Hatfield children were:
(9) William Henry, born 1848; died in infancy.
Elizabeth, born 2/26/1852; died Nov. 1920.
Howard M., born 7/12/1854; mar. Flilla Sampsell; d. 9/20/1904.
Hickman W., born 1/22/1857; mar. Margaret Thomas; d. 6/7/1904.
Ewing A., born 2/15/1860; mar. Mary Dunseath 2/4/1892; died
William J., born 6/4/1862; mar. Anna L. Williams 5/17/1904.
McClelland, born 8/12/1864.
Thomas J., born 12/19/1866; mar. Ida Klein 2/26/1928; d. 1919.
Jennie, born 6/22/1871; mar. Farmer D. Hutchinson.

- 2 -

- {5} Avery and Nancy Smith children were:
Samuel Hootman, born 8/4/1821; mar. Mary Bailey 1854;
Sarah Ann, born 9/3/1823; died 7/24/1840. Died 1888.
William Finley, born 11/16/1825; mar. Margaret Moore 1848;
(died 12/26/1902.)
Verden W., born 4/18/1828; died 8/6/1838.
Piram Smith, born 12/15/1830. (Corp. Co. C, 164th O.V.I.)
Levi, born 2/15/1832; mar. Esther French; died 1892.
Avery Hale, born 12/15/1836; mar. (1) Jane Tilton; (2) Sarah
Tilton; (3) Sophia Barker; died 1902.
Jonathan, born 10/20/1838; mar. Eliza Sheeley; died 1918.
Angelina, born 3/30/1841; died 6/30/1841.)

{6} {7} SAMUEL HOOTMAN and Mary Bailey children were:
Avery Fremont, born , mar. Sarah Hamilton; died 1902.
Benjamin Levi, mar. Cora Wagner.
Nancy Josephine, mar. Victor Neikirk.
Walter Lincoln, died 1882; killed by falling hayfork.
Samuel Ellsworth, mar. Blanche White.
Mary Ida, mar. John William Rittle.
Minnie Estella, mar. Elisha D. Hinkley.
Della Myrtle, mar. Alfred J. Smyser.

{7} {8} Children of Avery Fremont and Sarah Hamilton:
Effie, mar. Willie Coder.
Ethel, mar. --- McDonald.
Fenelon, died 1917.
Crystal, died 1892.

{7} {8} Children of Benjamin Levi and Cora Wagner:
Maude, mar. John Coder.
Leona, mar. Daniel Holzworth.
Howard, mar.
Lloyd,
Down,
Glenn, mar. Ruth Miller.
Marie,
Clinton,
Nancy

- (7) Nanoy Josephine Leonard m. Victor Neikirk.
(7) Samuel Ellsworth Leonard m. Blanche White.
(7) Children of Mary Ida and John Wm. Eitle:
(8) Walter, m. Fern Fritz.
Olive, m. J. E. Fritz.
Willis, m. Pearl Fritz.
Idora, m. Park Keesey.
Mildred, m. Arthur Revert.
(7) Children of Minnie Estella and Elisha D. Hinkley:
(8) Loucille Fern, m. Montague M. McClure.
Gladys Ruth, m. Elsworth Sanger.
Leonard Elista, m. Violet Helen Anderson.
(7) Children of Della Myrtle and Alfred J. Smyser:
(8) Mary Della, m. --- Hays.
(6) Children of Levi and Father French Leonard:
(7) L. C. D., m. Bertha Huston.
Nellie.
(6) Children of Avery Hale and Jane Tilton Leonard: (1st wife)
(7) William Tilton, m. Alberta Hall.
Of Avery Hale and Sarah Tilton Leonard: (2nd wife)
(7) Jane Ora, m. Samuel H. Strimple.
Elva, m. George Kinsell.
Of Avery Hale and Sophia Barker Leonard: (3rd wife)
(7) Mary Bertha, m. Harry F. Ellis.
Cora E., (died in infancy)
(6) Children of Jonathan and Fliza Sheeley Leonard:
(7) Burritt, (deceased)
Oscar,
Elmer,
Rolle, m. Blanche Dennis.
Albert.
(8) Children of Effie Leonard and Wallie Coder:
(9) Loucille,
Dewitt.
(8) Children of Maude Leonard and John Coder:
(9) Ethel,
Walter,
Forest,
Lloyd.
(8) Children of Dow Leonard and Rose, his wife:
(9) Marjory.
(8) Children of Glen and Ruth Miller Leonard:
(9) Jack,
Elizabeth.
(8) Children of Walter and Fern Fritz Eitle:
(9) Helen,
Clarence,
Lorin,
William.
(8) Children of Olive Eitle and J. B. Fritz:
(9) Willard,
Esther,
Miriam.
(8) Children of Willis and Pearl Fritz Eitle:
(9) Doris,
Lowell,
Durward, (deceased)
(8) Children of Idora Eitle and Park Keesey:
(9) Herbert.
(8) Children of Gladys Ruth Hinkley and Elsworth Sanger:
(9) Evelyn, m. Burton H. Woodside.
Jessie Varling,
Ralph Hinkley.

- {8} Children of Leonard Elisha and Violet Anderson Hinkley:
 {9} Charlotte Marie.
- {8} Children of Mary Della Smyser and --- Hays:
 {9} (----), son.
- {7} Children of William Tilton and Alberta Hall Leonard:
 {8} Charles,
 Claudio, m. Louis Warburton.
 Hazel, m. --- Hurd, Lorain, Ohio. (2 daughters)
 Earl,
 Walter,
 Glen Bea,
 Harry,
 Vaughan.
- {7} Children of Jane Ora and Samuel H. Strimple:
 {8} Mabel L., (died in infancy)
 Ross B., m. Helen Reed.
 Leonard W., m. Frances Wise.
- {8} Children of Ross P. and Helen Reed Strimple:
 {9} Reed E.,
 Helen Jane.
- {8} Children of Leonard and Frances Wise Strimple:
 {9} Leonard Dale,
 Selbert R.
 Evelyn Ruth.
- {7} Children of Mary Bertha and Harry F. Ellis:
 {8} Lawrence Leckard, m. Eileen Wing.
 Christine Eleanor, m. Howard D. Willits.
 Franklin J.,
 Robert Malcolm.
- {8} Children of Lawrence L. and Eileen Wing Ellis:
 {9} Kent Steward.
- {8} Children of Christine Ellis and Howard D. Willits:
 {9} (----), son.

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Note: Index figure to left indicates generation from Solomon.

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GENEALOGY OF THE HALF FAMILY

Samuel Hale, progenitor of the Connecticut Hales, was born in Wales in 1610; came to America 1624; served in the Pequot War 1627 and died at Glastonbury, Conn., Nov. 9, 1693. He married Mary, daughter of Thomas Wells, who died Jan. 19, 1711/12 at Glastonbury.

- {1} Children of Samuel and Mary Wells Hale:
 {2} Martha, born 10/2/1648.
 Samuel, born 2/20/1645.
 John, born 2/22/1646.
 Mary, born 4/29/1649.
 Rebecca, born 10/29/1651.
 Thomas, born 1653.
 Ebenezer, born 7/29/1661. (Father of Gideon) M. Ruth ---.
 Dorothy, born 1667.
- {2} Children of Ebenezer and Ruth Hale:
 {3} Joseph, born 4/1/1710.
 GIDFON, born 7/4/1712; m. (1) Sarah Watts; (2) Elizabeth Wood.
 Ephraim, born 5/7/1714.
 Ebenezer, born 11/15/1721.
 Elisha, born 8/28/1725.

Ruth, wife of Ebenezer Hale Sr., died December, 1724; He was married (2nd) on April 4, 1725, to Abigail ---.

HALE GENEALOGY, 2.

- {2} Children of Ebenezer and Abigail Hale:
 {3} Stephen, born 7/4/1727.
 Elizabeth, born 7/29/1729.
 Isaac, born 10/7/1730.
- {3} Children of GIDEON and Sarah Watts Hale:
 Jenisha, born 10/5/1745.
 Ephraim, born 9/18/1747; died 8/20/1749.
 Ephraim, born 11/9/1749; died 8/23/1750.
 Gideon, born 5/4/1751.
 William, born 8/14/1752.
 SARAH, born 2/17/1755; mar. Caleb Leonard abt. 1792; died (1839).
 Ephraim, born 2/28/1757.
 Lois, born 12/10/1758; died 5/17/1763.
 Joseph, born 11/12/1760.
 Isaac, born 1/26/1762: (twins)
 Jacob,

GIDEON Hale married (2) Elizabeth Sood, April 30, 1764.
 (Sarah Watts Hale died Dec. 25, 1763)

- {3} Children of GIDEON and Elizabeth Wood Hale:
 {4} Elizabeth, born 8/22/1766.
- {4} Children of Sarah Hale and Caleb Leonard:
 {5} Lois, born (abt.) 1794.
 Eleanor, born (abt.) 1796.
 AVERT, born 9/1/1798; mar. Nancy Smith 1820; died 2/3/1888.

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Gideon Hale, son of Ebenezer and Ruth Hale, of Middletown, Conn., had French and Indian War service in 1758 and 1759 in Capt. Timothy Hierlihy's Company, 1st Regiment. For his military record see Connecticut Historical Society Volume 9, page 61, and Volume 10, pages 19, 20 and 122. He died in 1777, his will being probated at Middletown. The records of administration contain four documents: 1 bond, 1 inventory, 1 distribution and 1 account of administration. These are on file at the Connecticut State Library at Hartford. Gideon died at Chatham, near Middletown. Prominent Hales, descended from Samuel, resided at Glastonbury. Among these may be mentioned Capt. Jonathan Hale, David Hale, also another Gideon who also saw service in the French and Indian War, 1757, in Capt. Elizur Talcott's Company. This Gideon was the son of Benjamin and Hannah Talcott Hale and was born Dec. 30, 1786, and died Oct. 10, 1812. The two Gideons were distant cousins, both descended from Samuel, the immigrant from Wales.

Mr. Chas. R. Hale, of Hartford, Conn.; is in possession of a complete genealogy of the family and much historical data relating to the early activities of the various members. Mr. Hale is chairman of the Committee on Marking Graves of the Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War.

LEONARD vs. STOKFLY

The action brought in Washington County in 1796 by the Leonards against Thomas Stokely, referred to in outline in the preceding pages, furnishes an incident of more than ordinary interest to the student of American pioneer history. The unusually full court records on file provide an opportunity for a close study of the case and reveal many interesting details of the early life of Caleb Leonard and his sons in Washington County.

While the granting by the Court of the Leonard petition for the appointment of a commission "*In Rei Perpetuum Memoriam*" served its primary purpose of forestalling action on the part of Stokely to get possession of the land, yet it is obvious that so long as title to the tract remained in his name the Leonards, although in undisputed possession, could not convey it. The whole matter appears to have remained in *status quo* until 29 years afterward, when in 1825 Abner Leonard obtained a quit-claim deed from the heirs of Thomas Stokely, who had in the meantime died. Abner and Isaac Leonard are on record as among the first landowners of Delaware County, Ohio, having arrived there in 1825. It is apparent, therefore, that they must have left Somerset Township almost immediately after the sale of their land in that year.

The conduct of the case on behalf of the Leonards by their attorney, Hugh Brackenridge, was masterly and reflects great credit on his perspicacity as a lawyer. The John Hoge mentioned as the surveyor of the tract and who gave such effective testimony in behalf of the Leonards, afterwards became high sheriff of the county, as did also Thomas Wallace, another deponent.

The following pages present the records as they appear in the Court House in Washington, Pa.

WASHINGTON COUNTY COURT HOUSE
INDEX OF EJECTION DOCKETS

---o---

Leonard,	Isaac	70	Oct.	1796
" ,	Caleb	71	Oct.	1796
" ,	Caleb Sr:	87	Mar.	25, 1800, May 1800
" ,	Caleb Jr:	87	" " "	" "
" ,	Isaac	87	" " "	" "
" ,	Silas	87	" " "	" "
" ,	William	87	" " "	" "

Erack. Isaac Leonard) Petition in perpetuum rei memoriam
70 vs Rule that the defendant shew cause
Sim. Thomas Stokely) at an adjoining Court on the last
Monday of this month, to wit, on
the 21st day, why he shall not join in appointing Commission
to take the depositions as mentioned in the petition Cont.
January 1797, Simonson appeared for Thomas Stokely and by
consent Commission to Daniel Leet, William Meekierke and
John Ritchie or either of them Commission issued.

(The above petition is to recover lands bought in 1770 by the
above mentioned Leonards.)

LEONARD PETITION
WASHINGTON COUNTY JUSTICE

On the fifth day of October, Anno Domini, 1796.
Before me, Matthew Ritchie, Esquire, One of the Judges of
the Court of Common Pleas in and for the County of Washington
aforesaid, came Isaac Leonard, the petitioner above named, who
being duly sworn, saith that John Goff, David Bradford, John
Hoge, Resin Virgin, William Wallace, John Shepherd and Thomas
Crooks are material witnesses in his behalf in the support of
his title stated in the above petition, to the land therein
mentioned and that in case of suit being instituted by the
aforesaid Thomas Stokely for the recovery of said land, if the
deponent should not have the benefit of their testimony, he
believes he should be totally without remedy.

And further this deponent saith that whereas he the said
petitioner is in possession of the premises in question and in
the case that the said Stokely may delay to bring his ejectment
suit until the witnesses to support the Equity on the side of
your petitioner are dead or absent, he is in danger of losing
their testimony, especially as some of them are aged or may
remove to parts unknown.

MATTHEW RITCHIE

WASHINGTON COUNTY { To Daniel Leet,
William Meekierke
John Ritchie

Greeting:

Know you that we, in confidence of your prudence and fidelity, have given unto you, or any of you, full power and authority in pursuance of an order made in our Court of Common Pleas for the County of Washington, in a certain case of a petition of Caleb Leonard, to perpetuate the testimony of John Goff, David Bradford, John Hoge, Rezin Virgin, William Wallace, John Shepherd and Thomas Crooks.

Respecting the title of a certain Land mentioned in the said Petition, which may hereafter become the subject of dispute between the said petitioner and Thomas Stokely, to call before you the said witnesses at such time or times as shall be by you for that purpose appointed, and examine them touching the premises and reduce their testimony to writing, and when you shall have done so send the same to us in Our said Court at Washington closed under your seals or the Seals of such of you as shall do so as aforesaid together with their writ.

Witness, Alexander Addison, Esquire, President of our said
Court at Washington, the fourteenth day of January in the year
of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety seven.

DAVID REDICK

— 5 —

PETITION OF CALEB LEONARD
TO THE HONOURABLE JUDGES OF THE COURT
OF COMMON PLEAS
OF WASHINGTON COUNTY

Caleb Leonard of the same County by Hugh Brackenridge, his
Attorney in Court, humbly sheweth:

That a certain Thomas Shepherd on the third day of April in the year of our Lord, One Thousand Seven Hundred and Sixty-nine entered a location for a tract of land situated on Pigeon Creek in the county aforesaid, containing Three Hundred acres or thereabouts be the same more or less, and afterwards agreed to sell the said Tract of land unto your petitioner for the consideration of Thirty-three pounds, six shillings and Eight pence for whom in consequence of that agreement it was accordingly surveyed and the fees for surveying and the purchase money aforesaid paid by him, the said Caleb Leonard, and where as a certain David Shepherd, the brother of the said Thomas Shepherd, as his agent and power of attorney from the said Thomas Shepherd, in fact on the Sixth day of April in the year of our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and eighty-six conveyed the said tract of land unto the said Caleb Leonard and his assigns in fee.

And the said Caleb Leonard had made an improvement on the said tract of land in or about the year of One Thousand Seven Hundred and Seventy, and hath continued that improvement from that time to the present.

And whereas a certain Thomas Stokely, late of the said county, Esquire, being well acquainted with the agreement made between the said Thomas Shepherd and your petitioner executed by his said brother did afterwards procure a conveyance under the said Thomas Shepherd for the said tract of land, and there-by claiming the said lands designs instituting suit for the recovery thereof when the witnesses of your petitioner who can testify to the agreement made between the said Thomas Shepherd and your petitioner, respecting the said Land and the conveyance to your petitioner for the same afterwards executed by the said David Shepherd as agent and attorney in fact for his brother, the said Thomas Shepherd, and also the early and con-tinued improvement of your petitioner made on the said land, shall be dead or absent and their testimony in behalf no longer to be procured. All of which doing are not only contrary to Right Equity and good conscience, but may tend to great damage of your petitioner.

In tender consideration whereof and for as much as your petitioner, by the death or absence of his witnesses, may be rendered totally unable to prove the facts stated in this, his petition, and cannot have their testimony preserved in proof of the same as he ought without the aid and assistance of your Honourable Court, and to the end that his witnesses may be ex-amine and ture answer make to all and singular, the matters and things wherein they might be interrogated touching the premises, as fully and particularly as if interrogated in your Court in order to the perpetuation and preserving thereof so that your petitioner shall have the benefit thereof at any time hereafter, when there shall be occasion, and that your honourable Court will grant your writs of subpeone to the wit-nesses of your petitioner to wit: John Goff, David Bradford, Thomas Crooks, Resin Virgin, William Wallace, John Shepherd and sicers to be appointed, that they may testify what they shall know in the premises.

And your petitioner will pray, etc.,

CALEB LEONARD

(A petition of the same wording
was also signed by Isaac Leonard.)

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ISAAC LEONARD versus STOKELY

No. 70, Oct. 1796. Petition in Perpetuum

Rei Memoriam

ISAAC LEONARD
versus
THOMAS STOKELY

Oct. term 1796 ruled whereas defendant hear cause at an adjourned Court to be held at Washington, for the said county on the last Monday of this month to wit: the 31st day, why he shall not join in appointing Commission to take Depositions of Witnesses as within mentioned.

Petition for perpetuating testimony in the case of Isaac Leonard against Thomas Stokely, Before us the Commissioners appointed under a Rule of Court of Common Pleas for the County of Washington, this nineteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven, came Thomas Crooks who on his solemn oath:-

Saith:

That in the year one thousand seven hundred and seventy-one on the seventeenth day of May, a certain John Davies entered upon the tract of land now in the possession of Isaac Leonard, and the summer following cleared and fenced about eleven acres and planted with corn, and the summer following about five acres, having resided with his family in the meantime, and had built a house the first summer.

Davies continued to live five or six years on it or one, having understood that there was a location in the name of Thomas Shepherd for the tract of land which Davies had improved and that there was a copy of it in the hands of William Crawford afterwards having understood that a sale was made of the location by William Crawford to a certain William Riley and by Riley to Resin Virgin. The deponent negotiated a purchase from the said Virgin in behalf of myself and John Davies and a conveyance was given by Resin Virgin, signed by himself and afterwards signed by David Shepherd, representing himself to be the real owner of the location, in the name of Thomas Shepherd and that he has taken it out in that name.

This conveyance was burnt in the house of this deponent thirteen or fourteen years ago:- that this deponent in the course of contracts relinquished to Davies his claim to this tract. Davies sold the tract to Isaac Leonard, who came on it about seventeen years ago and has resided on it ever since. The consideration paid to Virgin was Fifty pounds.

Sworn and subscribed as above stated.

Stated:

JOHN RITCHIE
WM. MEETKIERKE
DANIEL LEET

his
THOMAS x CROOK
mark

--o--

WILLIAM WALLACE TESTIMONY

Petition for perpetuating testimony in the case of Caleb Leonard against Thomas Stokely.

Before us, the Commissioners appointed under a rule of Court of Common Pleas for the County of Washington, this nineteenth day of May in the year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven, came William Wallace who on his solemn oath saith:

That about the year one thousand seven hundred and eight, Caleb Leonard made application to me to bring up patents for them, for the tracts of land on which they lived, on which surveys had been made, was furnished with money in part and was to advance the whole to procure the patents, that on going down I found that the patents had been taken out for the land in question by Thomas Stokely. I then went to Thomas Stokely and offered him the patent money, he then gave no decisive answer at the time, but would converse the next day and bring his papers with him, he called next day at my lodging, and then mentioned that he was acting for an orphan of the Shepherds. I then asked him if the Leonards had not made application to him to bring the patents, he said they did, I asked him whether he had not promised to do so, he said he had promised to do so.

I asked him why he did not, he said they had shown him some conveyances and other papers, he conceived they were not legally drawn and therefore did not pay any attention to them. I then asked him did he not see these papers before he promised to bring the Leonards their patents, he said he did. I then asked him why he had promised to bring the patents considering the papers to be of so little use, he then said I suppose you have been employed by the Leonards to bring out their patents, he then asked me to step into the next room and he could give me full satisfaction that he was doing right in the business. I told him that was hardly possible that he was doing right in the business, he pressed me to go in, which I refused. I asked him whether or not he was serving himself or the orphan in this business, he answered he would despise the idea of pocketing a farthing of this money or property as he was only acting for an orphan child, the next day he came down and told me, now says he, I was once employed by the Leonards to do their business, now you are employed, I have got the patent for the orphan of the Shepherds. I do declare to God what I have done is for the benefit of the heir or orphan of Shepherd.

Swear to and subscribed before us:

JOHN RITCHIE
WM. MEEKIERKE
DANIEL LEET

WILLIAM WALLACE

JOHN HOGE TESTIMONY

Also, came the said day and year, before us the said Commissioners, John Hoge, who on his solemn oath,

Saith, speaking of himself, that in September in the year of one thousand seven hundred and eighty-four, I made two surveys for Caleb and Isaac Leonard on two locations, one in the name of Thomas Shepherd and the other in the name of John Shepherd. The locations dated of the 3rd of April, one thousand seven hundred and sixty-nine. I do not recollect under what location the survey was made for Isaac Leonard on the plantation on which he lives, but it was on one of the locations, surveying fees were paid by each for their respective surveys, or by one of them for both, the surveys were returned in the usual form.

That about the year one thousand seven hundred and eighty six Thomas Stokely, the defendant in the Bill, came to me at my office in the town of Washington and gave me to understand that Isaac and Caleb Leonard had been with him to have certain Bills of sale recorded in his office as Recorder of the County of Washington, which Bills of sale were of two locations in the name of Thomas and John Shepherd aforesaid and which Bills of sale were irregular because of power of attorney to David Shepherd from Thomas and John Shepherd had not been regularly signed and acknowledged, that the power of attorney to David Shepherd had been lost and that David Shepherd had signed the name of one or both of his brothers to the Bill of sale without having to show, to authorize him, that owing to irregularities he had advised the Leonards, meaning Isaac and Caleb, not to have their conveyances recorded at that time until they were made regular.

That the father of the Leonards and themselves had been hospitable to him and he had been occasionally at their houses and treated with great civility, passing and repassing about business, that he was shortly to set out for Shepherdstown in Virginia, where the Shepherds lived and was now happy in having an opportunity of rendering a service to the Leonards for the civilities he had received, to wit: that of having the defects in their conveyance made regular so as that they might be admitted to record and therefore requested the number and dates of the locations, the quantity surveyed on them and the time the surveys were made, in order that he might be enabled to draw the conveyance special for the use of the Leonards.

I understood that shortly after the time that Stokely set out for Shepherdstown, that is by way of Shepherdstown down the country, that the Leonards had furnished William Wallace with money, who was going to Philadelphia for the purpose of procuring patents on the location aforesaid.

On Wallace's return it then transpired that Stokely had taken out the patent for himself some few days before the application of Wallace in behalf of the Leonards.

I then understood that the Leonards, not understanding the nature of the transactions, had conceived that I had some agency in enabling Stokely to procure those patents in his own name. I therefore felt interested in having the matter explained. That on the return of Stokely with the patents, charges were preferred against him for Malfeasance in his office as recorder.

Stokely called upon me and made application not to join in support of the charges, alleging that they were unfounded, and opportunity to effect justice to the Leonards and was induced to do so, from the circumstance of being suspected of being implicated in the transaction.

I then stated to him the whole of the proceeding circumstances, as well as the first application to me as the transaction of Wallace and the whole circumstance of his taking out the patents and told him if he would do justice to the Leonards, I would take no part against him in the subsisting charges of Malfeasance in office, he then said he never intended to do them injustice, that the patents were intended for their use, in conformity to what he had before stated, and that he would at any time make a conveyance to them upon their paying him the purchase money and office fees with interest, I then stated to him the advantage he would have by being paid in Gold or Silver in place of Certificates or Paper money paid by him into the land office for the patents, he then mentioned that he was making no charge against the Leonards for what he had paid the Shepherds for the locations.

I asked him what the sum was that he had paid them, he told me it was no great amount, that he gave the wife of one of them a Silk gown, and the other a present of drops not of more value.

I then inquired how they had sold them so cheap, when he Stokely first spoke of it to the Shepherds they seemed to be ignorant of having any right to the land in this country, he told me that he informed them of the locations in their names, in this country, that the time for patenting them would be out done, all advantage of the locations would be lost; it was owing to these circumstances and representations that he got them so low, that he thought the nominal sum paid into the Office was little enough for his trouble, but the matters given the wives of the Shepherds, he would give up to the Leonards for their hospitality, that when I pressed him to give some writing to this effect, obligatory on himself he evaded it under pretense that it would destroy the generosity of the act which he intended in favor of the Leonards and it would appear like being forced. I represented to him the effect would be contrary, and that the people would suppose that he was taking advantage of the knowledge his office gave him or that he had from his office, but he finally evaded it and I took part against him.

That frequently afterwards when he was canvassing for election when he was a candidate I put him in mind of the case of the Leonards and of his promises in their behalf, representing the injustice of his conduct, and the bad face with which any person could come forward to support him on all those occasions, until immediately previous to the last election in October, One thousand seven hundred and ninety-six when he was a candidate for Congress he preferred his willingness to do justice to the Leonards, but evaded it under the same pretense he had made on the first application.

That previous to the last election in course of conversation on the same business, he seemed to vary his language, and said as others to pull him down, this is the first time he had ever expressed an intention of holding the land.

Sworn to and subscribed before the Commission.

JOHN RITCHIE
W. MEETKIERKE
DANIEL LEET

J. J. HOGE

LEONARD RECORDS FOUND AT THENTON, MENDHAM,
AND MORRISTOWN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCHES,
Morris County, New Jersey

--o--

It is said that Solomon Leonard, of Duxbury and Bridge-water, Mass., had a son, Isaac Leonard, who married Deliverance ---- and had among others:

Benjamin Leonard, who married (1st) Hannah Phillips; (2nd) Mary Gudworth. Benjamin and Hannah had six children: Jemima, born May 8, 1717; Lydia, born Sept. 17, 1718; Hannah, born Sept. 26, 1720; Benjamin, born Sept. 26, 1722; William, born Dec. 17, 1724; and Caleb, born Sept. 23, 1726.

Jemima married Henry Axtell in 1737 and with her father Benjamin emigrated to Mendham, N. J., where records show they lived in 1750.

Benjamin married Martha Haines, as records of Morristown Church show that Benjamin Leonard, of Mendham, and Martha Haines, of "y^t town", were married March 8, 1750. Benjamin settled in Mendham and was a member of Mendham Church. The records of this church (except for an old Minute Book beginning 1766) with the record of births, marriages and deaths before 1796, have been lost or destroyed.

The Morristown Presbyterian Church was only fifteen miles distant and their records having been preserved in full, we find there much interesting and valuable data.

Benjamin Leonard and wife Martha, of Mendham, Morris Co., N. J., sold to John Cary a tract of land in Mendham containing 65 acres adjoining Joseph Hinds et al Aug. 11, 1758. Signed by Benjamin Leonard and Martha (x) Leonard. Deed Book B-3, p. 267, Trenton, N. J.

Two gravestones in Mendham Church Yard: "Martha Leonard, wife of Benjamin Leonard. Died May 13, 1793, in the 60th Year of her age. A matching stone immediately to the right has all the face chipped off except: 'Aged 03 ys. 0 mo. 24 d.' This was undoubtedly Benjamin, the son of Benjamin and Hannah, and the husband of Martha. To the left of the marker over Martha's grave is another of red sandstone which reads: 'LOIS, wife of Benjamin Leonard, who Died July 30, 1808, in her 46th Year'. This was undoubtedly the wife of Benjamin who was son of Benjamin and Martha, and grandson of Benjamin and Hannah.

Jemima Leonard married Henry Axtell in Massachusetts and they had two children when they came to Mendham. One of the children became Major Henry Axtell during the Revolution and died at Mendham in 1818, age 80 years. He is buried in Mendham Churchyard.

Caleb Leonard married here, as records show he married Jemima Minthorn. Caleb and Silliam were the two brothers who migrated to western Pennsylvania prior to 1770, as records show them to have settled there, Caleb on Pigeon Creek in Washington County and William in Greene County, each with large families.

The Morristown records show that the old name of Mendham was Roxiticus and that the Rev. William Tennant was pastor of Morristown Church. On the records we find:

Caleb Leonard of Roxiticus, and Jemima Minthorn were married Jan. 27, 1748.

Jan. 2, 1753. Ephraim Leonard, Hannah Hinds, of Mendham.

Mar. 31, 1753. Jotham Burt, Mary Hayward,

July 4, 1762. Benjamin Pool, Jemima Burt.

Jan. 20, 1756. Jemima Burt, "half way member"

May 29, 1764. Zephaniah Burt, Hannah Axtell.
Aug. 22, 1764. Isaac Woodruff, Mary Leonard, of Mendham.
Dec. 3, 1766. Jotham Burt, Phoebe Cole.
Aug. 10, 1765. Buried, child of William Leonard.
Apr. 12, 1769. George LaFcllet, Jemima Minthorn, of Mend-
Oct. 9, 1769. Nathaniel Burt, Rebecca Thorp. (ham.

Mention is made in a deed of a Benjamin Leonard who was deceased in 1649. This was probably the husband of Hannah and father of Benjamin who married Martha, and grandfather of Benjamin who married Lois.

Caleb who married Jemima Minthorn and removed to Washington County, Pa., had the following children: Caleb, Isaac, Silas, Abner, William. There were likely other children. These were taken from court records in Washington County, Pa.

Nathaniel and Zephaniah Burt were members of Mendham Church. "Half way members" must mean that they belonged to both Mendham and Morristown, perhaps lived between them and went to one or the other.

William Axtell was a brother of Henry Axtell, died in Mendham 1749/50. Had wife Hannah and children (all minors): William, Silas, Benjamin, Henry and Johanna. He named as executor the brother, Henry Axtell and Siliam Leonard was a witness to the will. (New Jersey Will Abstracts, Vol. II, page 28)

Among other records that establish further proof that the descendants of Solomon Leonard came into western Pennsylvania, we have the following:

"Jemima Leonard, of Taunton or Berkley, Mass., married Henry Axtell in 1737 and emigrated with Benjamin Leonard to Mendham, N. J., in 1740. Benjamin Leonard was a landowner in Bernminster Twp. in 1755, and is recorded as a taxpayer in 1760. His land was located seven miles from Mendham, N. J."

Only one generation was born here, as the family located with the Rushs, Eabbits and Axtells and others in the rich valleys and farm lands of western Pennsylvania."

--From Historical and Genealogical Account
of the Rush Family, by S. R. RUSH, (1926)

Now, we have records of Benjamin and Hannah Phillips Leonard coming from Massachusetts to New Jersey, and find that their son Benjamin and Martha Haines lived and died there.

Jemima, who married Henry Axtell, came into New Jersey.

Caleb, who married Jemima Minthorn, and children: Caleb, Isaac, Silas, Abner and William, settled in Washington Co., Pa.

William settled in Greene County, Pa., with children: William, Lot, Amos, Ziba and probably others.

LOT LEONARD

Lot Leonard was one of the early pioneers of Greene County, Pa., having emigrated there about the year 1779. He was born in New Jersey about 1748, the son of William Leonard, who came into the Province of New Jersey about 1740 with his father Benjamin who migrated from Bridgewater, Mass., with his family, and is a descendant of Solomon Leonard, who settled at Bridgewater about 1629, coming from England, and was of the same family as James and Henry Leonard, who were the first iron workers in America.

Lot Leonard spent his early boyhood days in New Jersey and there are many interesting traditions regarding his youthful experiences in that State. His boyhood is said to have been very active and agile.

Once while out in the woods in search of horses he heard their bells and was approaching the sound when he discovered that the ringing was a decoy of the Indians, who had taken the bells from the horses. Two Indians fired on him but without effect. He betook himself to flight but found himself hemmed in by a deep ravine which it was necessary to cross in order to get away from the Indians. Arriving on a cliff of rocks some 20 feet high, he threw away his gun and made a desperate leap, landing in the brush and a collection of leaves below without injury. The Indians were amazed at the venture and dared not follow. So he clambered up on the opposite side of the bank and made his escape. On the next day he got his brother Amos to go with him to find the horses. Now, Amos was a queer kind of genius--so reserved and reticent that it was with difficulty that an answer could be gotten out of him.

Having found the horses a long way from home, they then proceeded homeward, Amos in front of the animals and Lot behind them. In that day it was deemed necessary on all occasions to keep the "eyes skinned" for savages. Lot, perceiving that Amos was proceeding carelessly along, observed to him: "Amos, why don't you watch?" Amos replied: "When I travel I have to walk". But before the two boys got home they were attacked by a panther. When discovered by Amos it was close to him and in the act of crouching before leaping, when Amos made such a wild and terrible scream that the animal was frightened away. This incident became the joke of the neighborhood--"that Amos had made a noise in the world."

In those days it was the custom to go armed to church. A portion of the males with guns would precede and the balance follow the women and children, and thus guard them from possible attacks of Indians or wild beasts. On one experience in the life of Lot Leonard the party of worshippers was actually attacked by a band of savages which, after some skirmishing was driven off by the whites.

At the age of 21 years, Lot Leonard having married Elizabeth Hoge, (who was a sister of Thomas Hoge, father of the late John Hoge) moved to these parts and took up a "tomahawk" improvement, the tract of land known as the Caldwell Housworth property, on which the Housworth mill now stands, including the still Smith farm and other adjacent lands. This was about the year 1769. His uncle, Caleb Leonard Sr. and his family came to western Pennsylvania at the same time and settled on Pigeon Creek in Washington County,

Lot Leonard lived in Greene County the remainder of his days and died at the advanced age of 100 years, lacking just one month. He reared a family of nine children, viz.: William, John, Lot, Isaac, George, Nancy, Leah, Sarah and Malinda. George moved to Ohio, Knox County, where he married, later emigrated to Delaware County, where he died. Nancy married her second-cousin, Zenas Leonard, a son of Caleb Jr. and grandson of Caleb Sr. They emigrated to Ohio and took up land in Delaware County. Zenas died in Marion County, Ohio. Leah married Jos. Randolph.



Mr. Leonard was, as we shall see, a rather eccentric individual, but he was nonetheless enterprising and thrifty for all that. For he took up by tomahawk improvement a large tract of land west of Waynesburg, including the John Hunter Van Cleve farm, the George Fry farm, the Samuel Crouse farm, a part of Stephen A'mson's farm, the James Throckmorton farm and the farm belonging to the Rush heirs. He built a mill on the George Fry tract a half mile below where Crouse's mill now stands, relics of which and traces of the old mill dam and mill race are still visible. There is a tradition that the old man was riding down the creek one day with a sack of meal under him when the Indians fired on him, causing him to drop his meal into the stream and "light out" for the fort below. On these lands and near his mill he settled his eldest son William, who married Frances, the eldest daughter of William Whitlach, a neighbor of the Old Man's.

Old Lot Leonard was a genius in his odd way. He was a great talker and was gifted with a faculty of making rhyme and composed many eccentric snatches of doggerel verse, of which quite a number found their way into print and had some features of genuine merit. He was radical in all his notions and carried his idea of republican freedom to such an excess as to deny government the individual's liberty to do just as he pleased. He became a preacher and preached this doctrine. He was not attached, of course, to any sect, but harangued the people upon his own responsibility. It is related of him that when frequently requested to sing a song, he would compose the rhymes and sing them right along to some popular air and oftentimes administer too the most scathing rebukes through the satire of his rude verses.

His son William died comparatively young and so suddenly as to create some suspicions that he had been poisoned. He was the father of four children; one of these, Lot, died young; Nancy married Archibald Ferdyce; John became a Methodist preacher, had seven children, among whom is William C. Leonard, one of the present county auditors. William became a popular Disciple preacher and is remembered by many citizens of Greene County. He removed with his family to the State of Michigan in 1865 and died there but recently. There are yet many descendants of old Lot Leonard in Greene County--a frugal, industrious and respectable people.

--Much of the above information was taken from an article published in the "Waynesburg Republican", of Waynesburg, Pa., Oct. 4, 1924, written by L. K. Evans, former editor, in the book, "Pioneer History of Greene County, Pa."

THE LEONARDS--Lord Dacres.

During an engagement with Scotland the English divided their army into two lines. Lord Howard led the main body of the first line, Sir Edwin Howard the right wing, Sir Marmaduke of the second line, Lord Dacres the right wing and Sir Edward Stanley the left.

--From History of England by Hume,
published 1810. "Reign of Henry
VIII", Sept. 9, 1513.

The Gordons in particular refused to advance any further and Albany, observing a general discontent to prevail, was obliged to conclude a truce with Lord Dacre, warden to the English west marches.

"Between England and Scotland", chap. 29, p. 280 (1522)

"Upon an invasion to the north of England by the Scots of Mary, they retreated to their own country. This sudden and precipitate rebellion was followed soon after by another still more imprudent, raised by Leonard Daores, but was soon quelled by Lord Hunsdon."

"Elizabeth's Reign", Vol. 4, page 282.

CALVERTS

1. John Calvert, married (probably Dorothy Leonard)
Children:

George, born 1580
Leonard

2. George, son of John, married Anne Mynne, daughter of
John Mynne.
Their children were:

3. Cecilius, born 1606
Leonard
George
Anne, married William Peaseley
Frances
Henry
Dorothy
Elizabeth
Grace, married Sir Robert Talbot
Helen
John, died in infancy

--Taken from "George and Cecilius Calvert,
Barons of Baltimore", by William Hand Brown,
in "Makers of America".

Note: The American Gazetteer, published 1804, says of the Leonards that Dorothy was married at Hurstmonceaux Castle, the ancestral home of the Leonards and the home of a near relative, to a Calvert.

--C--

THE LEONARD ARMS

Shield on a fesse gules, three fleur-de-lis of the first.
Crest: a lion's head, erased gules.

A VISIT TO THE OLD LEONARD HOMES DEAD.

"Caleb Leonard Jr. and his youngest brother are buried in the cemetery at Beallsville, Pa. Driving east from Toledo over the Old Trails Route you pass through Washington and about 12 miles east of that city you come to Beallsville. The cemetery is on the left of the highway before coming to the only red light. A very pretty cemetery and Caleb's and Williams are the very first graves on the right of the gate as you go in. Caleb's stone was standing in fine shape until about a year ago, when someone backed his car into it and crushed it. It was of sandstone and we found it in the dump pile of rubbish. I was sorry to have the stone destroyed. We placed a Revolutionary marker on the grave. The inscription on the gravestone was as follows:

In memory of CALEB LEONARD Who Depd. this Life July 17, 1845 Aged 95 years
--

Further over to the right you will find the graves of Daniel and Lucretia Leonard, my great-grandparents.

When you come to the red light in Beallsville (a cross-roads) turn to the left and drive 4 or 5 miles to Bentleysville. There inquire for the Ellsworth Coal Company's plant. That is the old Leonard farm or plantation. I do not know the way well enough to direct you, but it is only a mile or two. There is a large coal plant on the place with a number of houses, and on top of the hill among the houses you will see an old two-storyed log building with perhaps a family living in it. You will readily know that this is the old homestead. There was evidently a porch on the front in the early days, as the door is high from the ground. There is a porch there now, as Dr. Shaffer was on it, if I remember correctly, and I was some place near. The path in front leads down the hill to the highway and to a spring of water at the foot of the hill where for generations the Leonards were provided with water for family use. The spring is still there.

Dr. Shaffer was much overcome with emotion as he looked about. His mother, Lydia Shaffer, was my father's sister."

2027380

THE LEONARDS AND EARLY IRON WORKS IN AMERICA

"In 1646 iron works were set up at Lynn but were soon closed through the reasonable fear of the people that the demand for charcoal would consume the scanty supply of wood. Another trial was made at Braintree and in 1644 Dr. Child there produced some tons of cast-iron "pots, mortars, stoves and skillets"; but the Doctor had also joined Maverick, Dand and Vassall in petitioning Massachusetts for toleration, at least of Episcopalian, and added an injudicious agrainment of the Government generally, but probably not an unjust one. The treatment of Child was disgraceful to the Massachusetts authorities and injurious to the whole Colony; for it prevented him from opening glass works and a black lead mill, which was probably the main cause of his abandonment of iron working. It seemed improbable that the twice-suspended business would at length succeed in the diluvial regions of the Old Colony, where were no mines or unusual stores of fuel. But the swamps and ponds there were stocked with bog-iron ore which yielded excellent metal. In 1652 there came to Taunton from Pontypool, Wales, the brothers James and Henry Leonard, with Ralph Russell, attracted by the bog iron in that part of the town of Raynham.

They built iron works on a joint-stock basis, Miss Pool, (daughter of Sir William Pool, the antiquary) taking shares. Henry finally went to New Jersey in the same business and Russell moved to Dartmouth; but James remained by the Taunton-Raynham works and there for seven generations had been employed Leonards of the old stock, when the mill recently closed. (1888)

Not a few of the Leonards have been of renown and in the later colonial days some of them maintained almost baronial estate. But a higher record is that of Eliphalet, of the fifth generation, who at Easton in the opening year of the Revolution made the first bar of American steel, and whose son Jonathan was at the neighboring town of Canton in 1826, still making steel.

For generations new deposits of bog-iron were found. In 1751, a century from the building of the first works, Joseph Holmes, fishing in Jones' River Pond, Kingston, caught a fragment of ore on his hook; the bed so revealed was worked until it had produced 3,000 tons, some of which formed balls for Washington's artillery. In 1790 Assawampsett Pond, Middleborough a deposit was found which yielded 600 tons a year for a long period, and in 1820 was still remunerative. The great ponds in Halifax and Carver very long afforded 100 tons each, yearly, numerous other lakelets being equally prolific. The enormous deposits of ore so stimulated iron-working that it extended to several of the towns and developed allied branches of industry.

The production of bog iron is not now mentioned in the statistics; but the census does show that in the Old Colony, less the slices taken off by Rhode Island, the products of iron reach some \$10,500,000 yearly--a sum more than half greater than the reported value of all the domestic manufactures and agricultural products. How much of this business is due to the pioneer mill at Taunton of 1652 and the generations of earnest skilful men there graduated no one can tell. And while the name of Robinson is of highest honor among the iron-workers of the Old Colony, that of Leonard is pre-eminently worthy of some conspicuous memorial from the disciples of Tubal Cain.

--From the "Pilgrim Republic," an Historical Review of the Colony of New Plymouth,
by John Goodwin, 1888.

A poem by Lot Leonard:

A SPIRITUAL SONG

For fertile fields and pleasant plains
Where Liberty and Freedom reign,
I left my native land.
O'er rivers deep and mountains high
Far to the west I bent my way
And left my friends behind.

At length by providential aid
A lovely country I surveyed,
All clad with living green;
But like the promised land of old
A stream of swelling currents roll'd
Me and this land between.

To Heaven I have made my firm request,
* Let me, my God, let me be blest,
* * * * * go,
That Godly land, O let me see;
Where pilgrims bound for Liberty
And bliss succeeds to sorrow.

The rolling current now I viewed
And on the rolling native flood
A passage safe I found.
With pleasing rapture now I found
The landscape fair on every side,
And Heaven had blessed the ground.

This pleasing landscape now I found
Had rivers thro' and all around
As Edon had of old;
The fields were fair, the meadows green,
The fountains clear, the natives clean,
And milch and honey flow'd.

There Freedom and her sons rejoice,
They raise to Heaven their cheerful voice
And tuneful notes implore.
But low beyond the swelling flood,
The grim oppressor stained with blood,
Enemies, but uningorous.

But soon the earth shall see decay,
Nature itself grow old and die,
And vengeance shall be hurld--
Then fertile fields their end shall know,
These noble rivers cease to flow,
And ruin seize the world.

Come, O my soul, thy faith expand,
Fly to the fair fields of God's land,
Decreed in eternal bloom.
See the pure streams of life arise
Which natures that blest paradise,
Like cristal crown the throne.

None but the freeborn sons of grace
In that blest world shall have a place,
All others must retire.
The slaves of sin and heirs of hell
Beyond the gulf must ever dwell,
And sink in endless fire.

--o--

(Note: A line of the 3rd verse is illegible.)

The first and second verses might well describe the author's own experience. It will be recalled that about 1769 he left his boyhood home in New Jersey and journeyed to the then far west, the Pennsylvania frontier, Washington County.

SOME LEONARD DEEDS

Recorded in Washington Co. Court House, Washington,
Pennsylvania

--o--

Isaac Leonard to John Miller. Dated May 25, 1830, recorded July 9, 1824. Deed Book 2-Q-287, consideration \$600. containing 53 acres, situated Somerset Twp. adjoining Caleb Leonard, Abner Leonard, Andrew Howden, Thomas Stokely and others. Sold to Isaac Leonard by Abner Leonard, who bought same from Thomas Stokely heirs. Signed Isaac Leonard, Nancy Leonard. Witnesses: Robert Auall, John Lee.

Abner Leonard to Joseph Leonard. Dated July 5, 1825, recorded Feb. 9, 1826. Deed Book 2-4-203; consideration \$240. containing 179 acres plus, situated Pigeon Creek adjoining Benj. Thompson, John Conrad, Abner Leonard, Heirs Thomas Stokely, Caleb Leonard and Isaac Leonard. Land released and quit claim from Ccl. Thomas Stokely heirs to Abner Leonard. Signed Abner Leonard, Elizabeth Leonard. Attest: John Wilson.

Abner Leonard and Joseph Leonard to Samuel Poland. Dated July 8, 1825; recorded same date, Deed Book 2-I-95; consideration \$142.98, situated Pigeon Creek adjoining Andrew Howden, Matthias Myers, Arthur Odert, Arthur McGuire, Caleb Leonard, Isaac Leonard Esq. Auit claim and release from Abner Leonard and Elizabeth Leonard, his wife, and Joseph Leonard, all the estate, right, title and interest and claim to a certain tract of land made to them by Thomas Stokely heirs, part cf tract surveyed by John Hoge and called in his survey, Sept. 8, 1784, "Bannan Point". Signed Abner Leonard, Elizabeth Leonard. Witness: Absalom Hawkins.

Abner Leonard to Isaac Leonard. Dated July 9, 1825; recorded same date. Deed Book 2-I-98; consideration \$70., containing 58 acres adjoining Caleb Leonard, Joseph Leonard, Abner Leonard and Andrew Howden. Being a part of land released to Abner Leonard by said heirs of Thomas Stokely. Signed Abner Leonard and Elizabeth Leonard. Presence of: John Marshall, John H. Ewing.

Abner Leonard to Caleb Leonard. Dated Apr. 20, 1826; recorded Dec. 8, 1840. Deed Book 2-Z-221, consideration \$79., 68 acres situated waters of Pigeon Creek adjoining Absalom Hawkins, Isaac Leonard, Joseph Leonard and John Conrad. Said Abner Leonard obtained 1825 quit claim and release from Thomas Stokely heirs, which tract of land was surveyed upon two separate occasions, orders dated 3rd day cf April, 1769, #97 and 2252. Signed Abner Leonard, Elizabeth Leonard. In presence of James Orr.

Caleb Leonard to Zenas Leonard. Dated Dec. 3", 1822, recorded Mar. 21, 1826. Deed Book 2-L-354; consideration \$5.15., containing 120 acres situated Somerset Twp. adjoining Isaac Leonard, Andrew Howden, Ebenezer Burt, Joseph Leonard, Caleb Leonard. Know ye, that the said Caleb Leonard and Nancy (?) his wife, conveyed to Zenas Leonard, etc. Signed Caleb Leonard, Nancy (?) Leonard. Witnesses: Isaac Leonard, Nancy Leonard.

Silas Leonard to Joseph Leonard. Dated Aug. 17, 1812, recorded Oct. 26, 1812; Deed Book 1-X-558; consideration \$1200., containing 95 acres situated Pigeon Creek adjoining Henry Conrad's heirs, Caleb Leonard, Richard Crooks, Absalom Hawkins. Whereas, Silas Leonard was possessed of a certain tract of land situated in the waters of Pigeon Creek, called "Spicewood Thicket", containing 95 acres, which said tract was surveyed in pursuance of a warrant granted to the said Silas Leonard dated the 28th day of September, 1785. Signed by Silas Leonard and Sarah Leonard (x). Presence of Isaac Leonard, Absalom Hawkins.

Isaac Leonard to Abner Leonard. Dated Dec. 27, 1811, recorded Oct. 26, 1812; Deed Book 1-X-557; consideration \$900., containing 154-1/4 acres Somerset Twp. adjoining Isaac Leonard, Joseph Leonard, Silas Leonard, Arthur Odert and others. Released and acknowledged quit claim to Abner Leonard. Signed Isaac Leonard and Jemima (x) Leonard. Witnesses: Mathias Miers, John McIlvain.

"The Leonard Family of the United States and Canada and other British provinces of North America are all descended from the English ancestors who made their first settlement in what is now Massachusetts during the forepart of the 17th century, just after the landing of the Mayflower. Within one hundred years thereafter the name of Leonard was found among the early settlers of all the New England colonies; in the Counties of Monmouth, Morris, Hunterdon and other sections of New Jersey; and about the time of the American Revolution many families of the Leonards emigrated to the British possessions and to different states of the Union, both south and west."

"With reference to the first appearance of the names of James and Henry Leonard in Plymouth Colony, records show that the names were there given as Leonora, Lenord, Lennier, Lennory, etc.

The name shows Saxon origin and was spelled in the 6th century as now,

LFCNARD

Among the oldest families of Saxon origin in Kent were the Leonards. With the principal line the easier method of spelling the name, Lennard, was adopted. It is known as far back as the reign of Henry VI (1422-61); but members of the same family preserved the ancient form, Leonard."

--The foregoing are excerpts from the book,
"Life of Stephen Banks Leonard of Owego, N. Y."
by William Andrew Leonard, Bishop of Ohio

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AVAILABLE LEONARD HISTORIES

1. "Solomon Leonard and His Descendants", by Manning Leonard.
2. "Annals of the Leonard Family", by Fannie Leonard Koster.
3. "Life of Stephen Banks Leonard of Owego, N. Y." by Bishop William Andrew Leonard.
4. "Genealogical Memoir of the Leonard Family", by William R. Deane.
5. "Memoirs of the Leonard Family", by Caroline Leonard Goodenough.
6. "From Indian Trail to Electric Rail", by Thomas Leonard, of New Jersey.
7. A work now being compiled by Harriet Leonard Standish, of Philadelphia, Pa.

No. 1 above is the line of Solomon, Caleb and Avery.

No. 2, the James and Henry line.

No. 3, the James and Henry line with the line of Solomon of Washington County, Pa.

No. 4, the oldest on record, having been prepared for the New England Historical and Genealogical Register in 1851.

No. 5, Written in story form.

No. 6, the Henry Leonard line of New Jersey and the development of Monmouth County, in which they had a prominent part.

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The late John Hay, former Secretary of State, was a descendant of Solomon Leonard through his mother, who was a Leonard.

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Sketch of the Life of Thomas Stokely.

"Thomas Stokely, who in 1781 was captain of a militia company in Westmoreland County, soon after came to this country (Washington) and purchased a large quantity of land, especially in the southwestern part of the county. He was frequently mentioned in the old records as "Thomas Stokely the Land Jobber". He was elected a member of the House of Representatives in 1792 and State Senator in 1794. He was in the War of 1812. During his residence in Washington he lived in a house on Wheeling Street, on the lot now occupied by the African Methodist Episcopal Church. He moved from Washington to Brownsville and later to Coon Island, Washington County, where he died and was buried with military honors, Col. James Ruple with his company from Washington attending. At his death he was in possession of all the lands he had bought and was one of the largest landowners in the country. His son Samuel was educated at Washington College, studied law and settled at Steubenville, Ohio, where his descendants live and own the Wells property. His daughter also married and settled there."

--From Crumrine's History of Washington Co.

Note:

It is known that Stokely was living in 1822. It is likely that he died either in 1824 or 1825, as in the latter year Abner Leonard got a quit-claim deed from his heirs.

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Note on Joseph Leonard, son of William and Mary Van Ort Leonard.

(see page 18)

"Joseph Leonard, my father's brother, had probably the most spectacular and romantic life of any of the line since colonial days. I do not have the data but am trying to get it from his only child and daughter who lives in Oklahoma City. We know little of his life which was spent among the Indians. He was agent for the Government and a warm friend of the red man. He married the daughter of an Indian chief and she died when his daughter was born. I have been told that his wife was the daughter of Black Hawk but do not know this to be correct. His daughter was educated in a convent in New Mexico and he is buried in a Catholic cemetery at Albuquerque, N. M."

--From letter of Jennie Leonard Hutchinson,

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The following item has never appeared in any Leonard history, so far as known. It is taken from a small volume entitled "Universal Biographical Dictionary, published 1826:

"LENNARD, Samson, a friend of Sir Philip Sidney, with whom he distinguished himself at the Battle of Zutphen. He was also an eminent translator from Latin and French. He died in 1630."

--Contributed by Jennie Leonard Hutchinson,
Librarian, Uniontown Free Public Library,
Uniontown, Penna.

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A Leonard Blaine is mentioned as a pioneer teacher in Somerset Township, Washington County, about the year 1800. Somerset Township was the home of the Leonards at this period.

WASHINGTON'S MILL. (See frontispiece)

This famous old mill is situated about 20 miles north of Uniontown, Pa., and about 25 miles from the old Leonard place in Washington County. It was built on a stream of water called Washington's Run in honor of the owner of the land, Gen. George Washington, who purchased the tract in what is now Fayette County on April 2, 1769, when the land office was opened. William Crawford acted as Washington's agent in the purchase of the tract, which consisted of 1600 acres. The mill was built in the years 1774-76. It did not prove a profitable investment for Gen. Washington and in 1795 he sold the property to Col. Israel Shreve.

Today the mill is but a ruin, the old wheel having disappeared and the building itself is in a generally ruinous condition. It deserves preservation for its historic memories.

Undoubtedly the Leonards often visited this mill.

WASHINGTON'S SPRING.

Situated between the National Highway and Dunbar's Camp about 20 miles east of Uniontown.

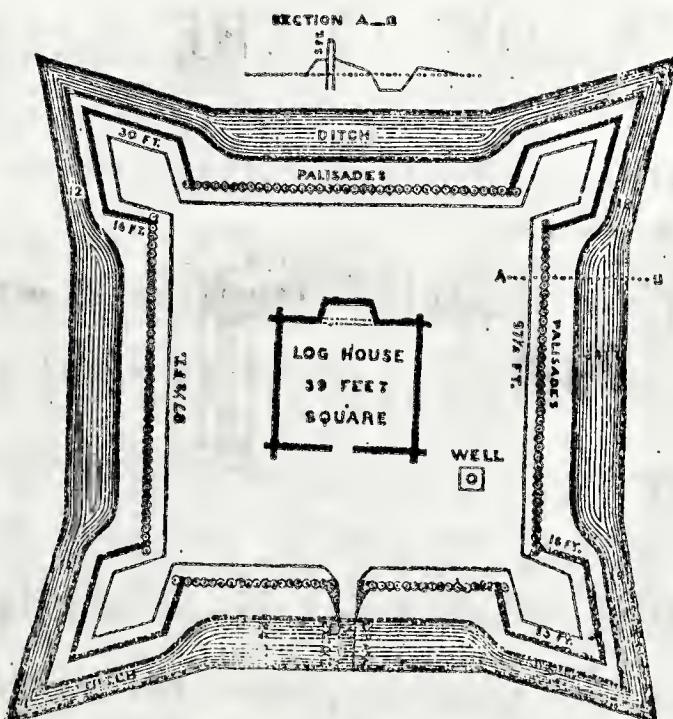
This famous spring is where Washington during the retreat after the defeat of Braddock, finding that they must abandon their ammunition, poured the powder into this spring to prevent its capture and use by the French and Indians. Without doubt the Leonards passed this spring in 1769 on their journey to Washington County.

OLD FORT EURD. (Redstone Old Fort)

Built in 1759 by Col. James Burd, the Scotch roadbuilder, on the Monongahela River near the mouth of Redstone Creek and on the site of an ancient Indian or Moundbuilder's fort. The town of Brownsville grew up around this fort.

Caleb Leonard and his sons passed this point in 1769 on their way to Washington County.

PLAN OF FORT EURED



Notes on Early Ohio Leonards.

GEORGE LEONARD was born in western Pennsylvania on the Monongahela River 40 miles above Pittsburgh, July 8, 1800. He was the son of Lot and Elizabeth (Hoge) Leonard, the latter a second-cousin of General George Washington. His father was in the Indian war; he was a Methodist minister. George was born on a farm, where he remained until 21 years of age. He commenced when a young man dealing in stock, which business he followed for a number of years. Purchasing a large number of cattle he drove them across the Allegheny mountains, which he crossed nine times. In 1821 he moved to Mt. Vernon, Ohio, remaining some 19 years, during which time he was engaged in the cattle and mercantile business; he also engaged in the purchase of land; was a partner in the stock business with George Black. Mr. Leonard has made several trips down the river (the Ohio) in keel-boats when they were engaged in the mill and mercantile business on commission, proceeding up the Arkansas River to Arkansas Point. From Mt. Vernon Mr. Leonard came to Delaware County, locating in Brown Township, where he has been one of its honored citizens ever since. The first two years after he came here he had purchased some 600 acres of land, paying for it \$8.25 per acre. This land was located in and around Eden (now Leonardsburg) and has greatly increased in value. Mr. Leonard has taken an active part in the improvement of his town and has been a hard worker for the interests of the railroad through Eden; has given largely toward the building of churches and schools. He was married in Mt. Vernon to Miss Mary Jewett, who was born in Vermont on the River Lamoille in 1805. They had five children. Eleven years ago Mr. Leonard was stricken with paralysis which has rendered his left side almost useless. His motto in life has been: "Do unto others as you would be done by." A hard worker and good manager, by the exercise of industry and economy he has made a success of life.

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ZENAS LEONARD is mentioned as a pioneer of Delaware County, Ohio. He came to Brown Township about 1826, taking up land at time of sale of the so-called Salt Section.

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A. Leonardsburg, Ohio, formerly known as Eden, was named for A. Leonard, the first merchant. In 1852 he was postmaster.

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Eden was surveyed and laid out for the proprietors, Daniel Thurston and Isaac Leonard, who owned the land. Joseph Leonard was an early merchant.

--The foregoing items from History of Delaware County, Ohio, published 1880.

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Notes on Early Leonards of Knox County, Ohio.

Among names of those serving on first grand jury impaneled in Knox Co., May 1808, is ZIBA LEONARD. Also on 2nd jury same year.

First will probated, 1808, was that of WILLIAM LEONARD.

In 1828 John Shaw was authorized to erect a new court house. Among his sureties was BYRAM LEONARD, who was county commissioner in 1826 and State Representative in 1832, 1839 and 1840. He was Justice of the Peace in Fredericktown 1826 to 1829,

John N. Leonard was County Coroner in 1860.

Amos Leonard, the pioneer preacher, was in Knox Co. 1808.

James Herron Leonard resided in LaRue, Ohio. He was founder of the LaRue bank. His daughter, Zoa Leonard Keyes, resides in Spokane, Wash.
James Herron was a son of William and Mary Van Ort Leonard. He was married to Martha Wilson 1865.

Ethel Leonard Wise, daughter of Thomas and Mollie Thornburgh Leonard, resides at LaRue, Ohio. Thomas Leonard was a son of William and Mary Van Ort Leonard and was born 1844.

Joseph Leonard, son of Caleb Jr., was in Westland Twp., Guernsey Co., Ohio, in 1828. He removed from there to Delaware Co.

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Books and Authorities Consulted in the Compilation of this Work
Pennsylvania Archives.

Life of Stephen Banks Leonard of Owego, N. Y., by Bishop
William Andrew Leonard.

Solomon Leonard and His Descendants, by Manning Leonard.
Annals of the Leonard Family, by Fannie Leonard Kester.
Washington and the West, by Archer E. Hulbert.

Connecticut Historical Society Publications.

Records of State Library, Hartford, Conn.

Hale Family records in possession of Chas. R. Hale.
Leonard data compiled by Jennie Leonard Hutchinson.

Public records on file at Washington, Pa.

History of Knox County, Ohio, published 1862.

History of Delaware County, Ohio, published 1880.

History of Seneca County, Chic, published 1886.

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